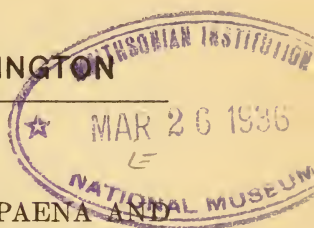


PROCEEDINGS
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NEW GULF RACES OF A PACIFIC SCORPAENA AND
PRIONOTUS, WITH NOTES ON OTHER GULF OF
MEXICO FISHES.¹

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This paper completes a report on a collection of Gulf fishes the study of which Mr. W. W. Welsh of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries had on hand at the time of his death. An earlier paper on its cusk eels has already appeared.⁴ The writers are indebted to the Bureau for permission to use the material.

***Polyipnus spinosus* Günther.**

A specimen 22 mm. in standard length was taken March 23, 1917, Grampus Station 10482, Gulf of Mexico, Lat. 28° 52' N., Long. 88° 36' W., at depth of from 500 to 0 m.

This appears to be the first North American record for this cosmopolitan deep sea fish, known from the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic; Northeast Africa, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean; Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific.

Our specimen is apparently of minimum size to show adult characters, Brower's largest figured larval fish⁵ was about $\frac{1}{3}$ its length.

It is also noteworthy that our specimen has an unbroken caudal fin, 6 mm. in length, forked for about half that length; as this fin appears to have been broken in other material.

***Scorpaena russula atlantica*, new subspecies.**

Sub-specific characters. Deeper and with larger scales than described for *russula*, with which it agrees in other respects, including color. By courtesy of Barton A. Bean and the U. S. National Museum we have compared a paratype of *russula*, 41160 (101 mm. to b. c.) and another specimen from Panama (74 mm.). Depth 2.9 to 3.3 (average 3.1), versus 3.2-3.5. Scales about 40 (versus 45).

The type No. 86167 U. S. National Museum was collected at Grampus Station 10479, off Galveston, Texas, 28° 56' N., 94° 48' W., in 10½ fathoms of water, March 16, 1917, by the Grampus, by trawl. It is 78 mm. long to

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²American Museum of Natural History.

³New York Aquarium.

⁴Nichols and Breder, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 35, pp. 13-16.

⁵Brower, 1908, Die Tiefsee-Fische, I, p. 121, Fig. 66 (in Valdivia Expedition).

base of caudal. Depth 3.0 in this length; head (from notch in center of snout), 2.3. Eye in head, 3.2; maxillary, 2.1; snout, 4.0; longest dorsal spines (6th to 8th) 2.9; longest dorsal ray (4th), 2.3; second anal spine, 2.3; longest anal ray (3d), 2.2; pectoral (from lower origin), 1.1; ventral, 1.7; caudal, 1.5. Depth of peduncle in eye, 1.3; interorbital in eye, 2.5. Dorsal XI, I 9½; anal III, 5½. Scales in 40 transverse series. Eye about even with profile; maxillary to just past posterior margin of pupil; mandible very slightly projecting, fitting into a small notch in the upper jaw; occiput without a pit. Spines on head somewhat variable, agreeing very well with typical *russula*. Scales cycloid, those on head little evident, a patch on the opercular flap and just appreciable below the suborbital stay. No prominent flaps anywhere. First pectoral ray simple, then 6 forked rays, the remainder simple. Pectoral reaches vertical over third anal spine; ventral to between vent and anal. First anal spine about ½ the second and third which are of almost equal length.

Color in alcohol pale, the upper part of the body to the level of the snout on the head a little darker, vinaceous; a faint vague dark mark on shoulder and peduncle. Membranes of center of spinous dorsal and base of both spinous and soft dorsals excepting those of the last ray, with dark longitudinal band. Rays of soft dorsal also irregularly spotted. Fins otherwise almost colorless.

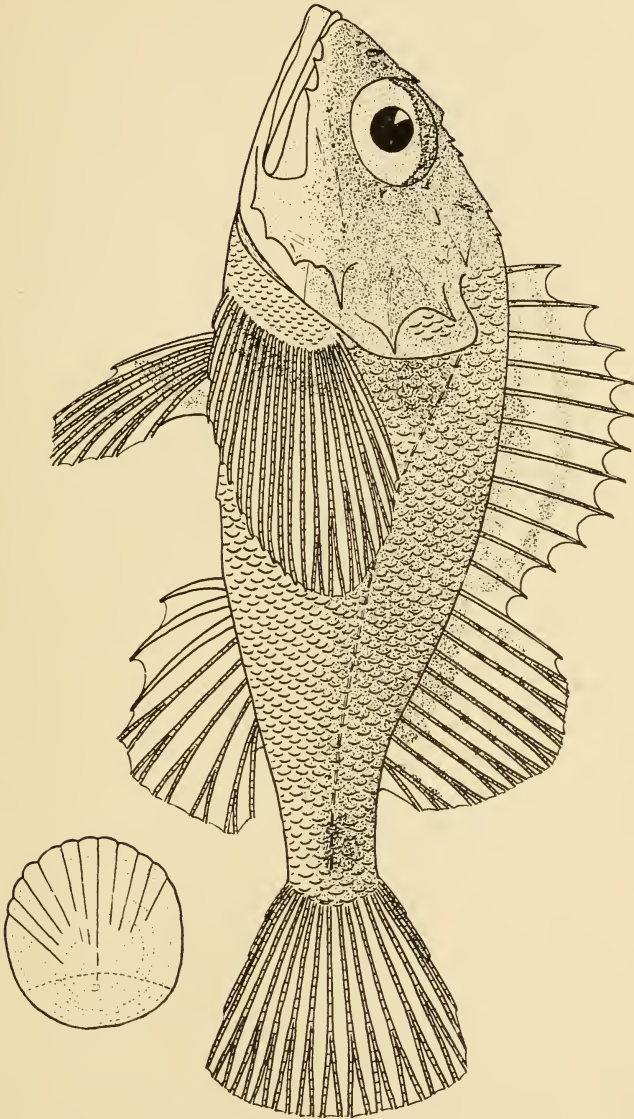
Besides the type there are 9 specimens with the same data, and a single specimen from Grampus Station 10472, in 64 m. of water, 28° 02' N., 94° 40' W., off the coast of Texas, March 2, 1917. Figure drawn from the type by C. M. Breder, Jr.

***Priononotus miles pectoralis*, new subspecies.**

Sub-specific characters. Caudal longer, 3.5 in (standard) length. Pectoral longer, extending beyond anal base by ½ the diameter of the eye.

The type, our only specimen, No. 86168 U. S. National Museum, was collected at Station 10476, Lat. 27° 48' N., Long. 97° W., off Aransas Pass, March 5, 1917 by the Grampus in a depth of from 6 to 7 fathoms over a bottom of sand and mud. It is 74½ mm. long to base of caudal. Depth 4.7 in this length; head (from notch in center of snout to margin opercular flap) 2.7. Eye in head, 4.3; snout, 2.2; longest dorsal spine (2d), 2.4; pectoral (from posterior axil), 1.8; ventral (from center of base), 3.3, reaches anal; caudal, 3.5. Depth of peduncle in eye, 1.0; interorbital, 1.5. Dorsal X-12; anal 11. Scales about 75. Spines and ridges on the head similar to those shown in the figure of *miles* except that there is a noticeable blunt postocular spine. There are two small sharp spines on the lateral ridge of the snout, one behind the serrate rostral lobe, the other further back, over the angle of the mouth—a very small negligible spinule at base of praeopercular spine and in center of cheek radiation, and about 15 serrae on rostral lobe. First dorsal spine only distinctly serrate on anterior margin.

Color in alcohol pale brownish, whitish below and on snout forward of eye, fine indistinct, darker mottling on sides may have been more pronounced in life. Spinous dorsal black marginally between 2d and 5th spines. Soft dorsal edged with darker; anal plain; ventrals nearly plain with a few punctulations near their margins distally. Pectorals blackish



Scorpaena russula atlantica.
New subspecies, Nichols and Breder.

